.C6305
C292

NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farm

LIBRARIAN
UNIV OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL N C

IN THIS ISSUE

CO-OP NEWS
Page 3

STATEWIDE REPORT
Page 4

INFRARED LAMPS
Page 5

HOME LIGHTING
Page 6

CLEARING THE AIR
Page 7

HOMEMAKER'S PAGES
Pages 8 & 9

REA REPORT
Page 10

A LITTLE HELP IN FACING THE NEW YEAR

JANUARY, 1953

Ike Makes a Good Move

President-elect Eisenhower is off to a good start in carrying out his campaign promises to the nation's farmers. The General, in a major farm address at Kasson, Minn., last September 6, talked of changes he said were needed to improve and strengthen the nation's farm programs. He proposed the creation of a bi-partisan federal agricultural commission "with power to review the policies and administration of our farm program and to make recommendations."

In the closing days of 1952, Eisenhower demonstrated that he had not forgotten. He named a 14-man advisory committee to help draft farm policy for the new administration in the period prior to the inaugeration. Apparently this committee is the forerunner of the promised commission.

Most of the men named are well known in agricultural circles and are highly capable of shaping an intelligent policy. One of them, Harry B. Caldwell, master of the N. C. State Grange, is especially well versed in the needs of southern farmers and the designated Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Benson, would be wise to retain him on the permanent commission when it is established.

The General has made a good move. We look forward to seeing what action he will take on other pledges—such as full parity, expanded soil-conservation programs and federally assisted production of power and facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available.

About The Cover

The little girl who graces our cover this month to symbolize the new year seems overwhelmed by the shiny new electrical appliances in the home laundry. She's probably thinking that life is not going to be so hard after all; and she's right, especially if she had the luck to be born on a farm.

There was a time not so long ago that a girl being born on a farm faced a much different prospect. That was before the days of electric washers, dryers, and ironers; and electric ranges, refrigerators, freezers, churns and pumps. In short, before the days of rural electrification.

So, Happy New Year, honey, and here's hoping those shiny new work-savers will help make you want to live on the farm when you grow up.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by
THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 2854 Raleigh, N. C.

William T. Crisp, Executive Manager and General Counsel
Jerry L. Anderson, Editor
Rebekah Rivers, Ass't Editor

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
Alton P. Wall, Chairman, Asheboro
Leslie Rucker, Tarboro
Heyward H. McKinney, Wadesboro
R. R. Edwards, Dunn

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Tarheel Electric Membership Association, an association of the rural electric cooperatives of North Carolina. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1878. Additional entry at Montgomery, Ala. Editorial, executive and advertising offices, Suite 912-18 Commercial Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

VOL. VIII NO. 1

Robert S. Allen Reports From Washington

The most powerful lobby in the Capitol had its plans all ready and waiting for the new Congress that convened on January 3.

The National Association of Electric Companies was prepared with a sweeping four-point program, as follows:

Legislation to open the way for power corporations to buy government electric projects.

Repeal of the law giving municipalities and rural electric cooperatives preference in the purchase of power from government plants.

All power produced by government plants to be sold to private utilities at the bus-bar, for their resale to consumers and cooperatives.

Development of the power aspects of the atomic energy program to be turned over to the private utilities.

This far-reaching grab was unveiled at a lavish luncheon staged in Washington by Purcell Smith, $65,000-a-year lobbyist of NAEC, for a group of the trade press repre-

"Climb upon my knee, Sonny Boy."

sentatives. Among the costly delicacies they were served were four-inch thick steaks and all the liquor they could consume.

"Look Out Neighbor"

Climax of this lush affair came when lobbyist Smith passed out a number of documents, among them one titled "Looking Ahead With The Power Industry."

This highly intriguing 7-page pamphlet bore the signature of Henry B. Sargent, president of the Arizona Public Service Co., and an official of NAEC.

This brochure not only spelled out in detail the utility lobby's sensational legislative program for the 83rd Congress but also made it very clear that the power industry is counting on the backing of other potent pressure groups for aid both within the new Administration and Congress.

Following are the highlights of this revealingly frank document:

"All is not rosy for federal power. Congress is investigating the program. The Subcommittee on Public Works sees conflicts; the Subcommittee on Appropriations questions cost allocations; the Internal Revenue Bureau is interested in tax discrimination.

"The power industry now has allies. The growth of government in business and federal encroachment on states' rights has brought help from the doctors, railroads, realtors, petroleum and gas industries, steel, the Farm Bureau and others.

(*Continued on Page* 12)

From Marshall To Morehead

By Jerry Anderson

Rural electric leaders noted with interest last month an announcement that the electric companies would sponsor another "week" in 1953. This one, to begin May 25, will be called "Electricity for Better Living." With the memory of the utility-sponsored "Rural Electrification Week" of last year still fresh in their minds, they look forward to advance announcements of what this one has to sell.

It's a pretty good bet that this one will be built on a little firmer foundation. Last year, the multi-million dollar campaign to sell the public on the idea that the utilities had done the rural electrification job fell a little flat after the rural electric cooperatives fired a few shots of their own. The 1952 farce, paraded as an information campaign, ignored the co-ops completely.

We understand that this year's edition will go all out to bring the entire electric industry (except the co-ops) into a concentrated drive to put across the idea that all Americans should should be humbly grateful to the utilities for bringing them the blessings of electricity. An announcement in the industry magazine, *Electrical World,* says the campaign will tell "how they (the utilities) pioneered in bringing electricity to the homes, how they promoted the use of home electrical appliances, how they constantly reduced the price of electricity per kilowatt hour, how they expanded their facilities so that all Americans can have reliable electric service."

All of which is very well and good, except maybe the "all Americans" referred to in the last sentence. We remember some three million farm families who were never quite able to qualify for the blessing until they organized cooperatives to serve themselves.

Also, it seems to us that the utilities have done pretty well for themselves in the process of bringing this blessing to the people. Since they have virtual monopolies in the areas they serve, and are guaranteed a good return on their investment, there is never any real doubt about how they will fare financially. This makes us wonder if maybe they shouldn't spend some of their loose change thanking the people for their patronage, instead of telling them how grateful they should be.

Did You Know

That electric cooperatives have the right to build dams and construct steam or other generating plants to produce their own electricity . . .

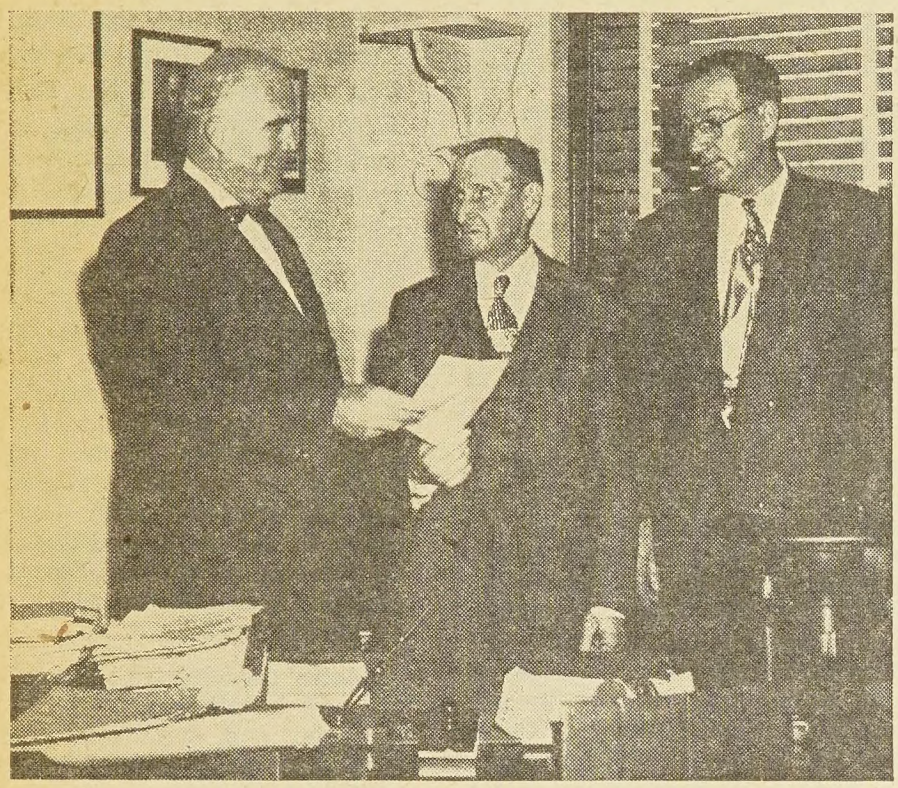
That one North Carolina cooperative, Blue Ridge, has a federal government permit under which it is making a survey of possible dam sites for the same purpose . . .

That some of the Outer Banks co-ops have their own generating plants . . .

That despite these facts, all but a very small portion of the electricity distributed by North Carolina's 32 electric cooperatives is purchased from the private power and light companies . . .

Columnists Say Utilities Set For Power Grab

"Here, Mr. Banker, Is Our Check!"



T. J. WILLIS (center), president of Rutherford, is shown handing his co-op's check for $68,708.50 to Assistant REA Administrator William C. Wise. D. B. Crowe, co-op manager, looks on at right.

Rutherford EMC Repays REA Loan 23 Years In Advance

On December 1, President T. J. Willis of the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, Forest City, North Carolina, handed REA Deputy Administrator William C. Wise a check for $68,708.50, which paid off in full the first two REA loans to the co-operative. The last payments on these loans were scheduled to fall due in 1972. The two loans, originally totaling $116,000, were made in 1937.

In addition to paying off these loans and making all regular payments when they fell due, the co-op has repaid almost $82,000 ahead of schedule.

Mr. Willis, who lives in Lawndale, North Carolina has been president of the Rutherford Electric Membership Coporation for 16 years. This is believed to be a record for continuous service in such a responsible office in an electric cooperative.

REA has loaned this cooperative a total of $3,865,000. Including the December 1 payment, the co-op has repaid $353,504 on principal and paid $217,016 of interest.

The first lines of this cooperative were energized on April 29, 1938. Now the co-op has 1708 miles of line in operation serving 7139 consumers.

Burley Growers Favor Quotas

Of tobacco growers voting in the recent burley referendum on November 22, 98.5 per cent asked for quotas. In North Carolina, 8,565 growers cast votes.

Brunswick Co-op Makes 4-H Awards

Prizes were awarded to two Columbus County 4-H Club members last month by the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, Shallotte, for outstanding work during the year in the co-op's Farm and Home Electric Project.

Peggy Jackson, Hallsboro, won the girls' award for learning to run a movie projector, repairing lamp cords, sockets and switches, and converting an oil lamp. Peggy also keeps the electric appliances in her home in top condition and reads the light meter. She is now helping her brother wire the garage at their home.

Freddy Hayes, Route 3, Whiteville, walked away with the award in the boys' division. Freddy, who learned considerable technique from his electrician father, made two lamps, built two electric motors, wired a storage house, repaired electrical equipment and helped his father wire several houses.

E. D. Bishop, manager of the Brunswick co-op, presented Peggy with a mixmaster and Freddy with an electric drill set at the annual 4-H Achievement program.

Gayle Powell, assistant Columbus County Agent, reports that the co-op sponsored contest has been a real incentive to 4-H Club members to find out how many things they can do with electricity in the home and on the farm.

1952 Lobbying Program Aimed At Purchase of Government Projects

Taking the Bugs Out of "The Bugs In Buggs Island"

The October 11 issue of THE STATE, a magazine published weekly in Raleigh and concerned largely with the people and history of North Carolina, carried, for such a responsible publication, an unusual editorial.

The editorial writer took the John H. Kerr (Buggs Island) Dam for his subject and proceeded to spin out a mixture of fact and fancy that lifted the brows of many of his readers across the state. He called his piece "The Bugs in Buggs Island."

He led off by asserting that fishing would have to be three times as much fun at Buggs Island as engineers first thought—had to be because the dam was going to cost three times as much as the original estimate. From this novel lead, he worked down to what he had to say — that Buggs Island would produce an annual average of 410,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. REA co-ops within reach of Buggs Island, he continued, are now buying power (from private sources) at three-quarters of one cent per kilowatt-hour.

"A little figuring," he said, "shows that if Buggs Island could sell at that rate, every kilowatt-hour it could produce would yield only $3,075,000 a year. With the project costing over $90,000,000, the interest Uncle Sam must pay on that money alone will cost $2,475,000 a year. That leaves Uncle Sam just $600,000 a year to

(Continued on Page 11)

Preference Clause Also Under Attack

Two well-known Washington correspondents reported last month that the powerful private utility lobby in Washington has prepared a sweeping legislative program aimed at power company purchase of government power projects.

Robert S. Allen, special Washington correspondent for statewide rural electric publications, said in a dispatch to the *Carolnia Farmer* that the National Association of Electric Companies would ask congress for legislation to (a) open the way for power corporations to buy government projects, (b) repeal the "preference clause" under which non-profit groups get first call on power generated at government expense, and (c) provide for the sale of all government-generated power to private companies at the bus-bar.

Allen charged that the utility lobby plans were bared at a "lavish luncheon staged in Washington by Purcell Smith, $65,000-a-year lobbyist of NAEC, for a group of trade press representatives. Among the costly delicacies they were served were "four-inch steaks and all the liquor they could consume."

In pointing up the line of attack chosen by NAEC, Allen quoted as follows from a pamphlet distributed at the luncheon: "It has been demonstrated that a good fight pays off. Look at results with respect to Roanoke River, REA steam plants in Arkansas and Missouri, Niagara, Hells Canyon, 3-1/3 percent energy tax and numerous federal power appropriations."

(In the cases cited by Allen, the utility lobby, with a barrage of expensive propaganda, was able to either kill or delay congressinal action which would have been favorable to co-ops and other non-profit service groups.)

Bruce Jolly Report

Another report, published in the *Greensboro Daily News* on December 15 under the by-line of Bruce Jolly, contained much of the same information. Jolly said:

"Private utility representatives are preparing to ask Congress for legislation that could open the way for power company purchase of government power projects. The proposed program will be aimed primarily at the government's Rural Electrification Administration and the funds it loans to rural electric cooperatives."

Jolly noted that there were 32 such cooperatives in North Carolina, serving some 160,000 rural consumers.

None of the proposals in the NAEC program are new, but this

(Continued on Page 11)

Wake EMC to State Contest Rules Soon

Manager Leonard Shearon of the Wake Electric Membership Corporation, Wake Forest, said last week that complete details of the essay contest to be sponsored by the cooperative would be announced early in February.

The contest is understood to be planned around competition by the high school students in the area served by Wake. Shearon said that plans for prizes have not been completed, but that attractive cash prizes would be offered for winning contestants, with a possibility also that electrical prizes would be offered to the families of the winners.

Details of the contest will be announced in the co-op's newsletter for February, and also in the February issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BUY FERTILIZER IN

cotton print bags

GET 21½ YARDS OF SEWING MATERIAL WITH EVERY TON

ENOUGH FOR FIVE SMART DRESSES

Think of it . . . FIVE dresses with each ton of fertilizer you buy in Cotton Print Bags. Your progressive fertilizer manufacturer helps you recover container costs by packing his product in re-usable Cotton Bags — dress prints, quality sheeting, and serviceable toweling. Regardless of what the container is made of, YOU, the customer, are the one who pays for it! Why pay for bags that are a dead expense? Insist on Cotton Bags and get back the entire container cost in valuable sewing material. **Buy your fertilizer in Cotton Bags . . . and save money by the ton!**

free

PATTERN SERVICE
for Sewing with Cotton Bags

This valuable booklet will be sent to you with the compliments of your manufacturer who packs his product in Cotton Bags. Just mail the coupon with your name and address and give the brand name of the fertilizer you buy.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL
P. O. Box 76
Memphis 1, Tennessee

Send me 1953 Pattern Service for Sewing with Cotton Bags

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Brand of fertilizer I prefer_____

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS — ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Here's the Way To Curb a Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

COSTS NOTHING TO FIND OUT

Thousands of ruptured men will rejoice to know that the full plan so successfully used by Capt. W. A. Collings for his double rupture from which he suffered so long will be sent free to all who write for it.

Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., 712-K, Watertown, N. Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.
THE CAROLINA FARMER Advertisement

Statewide Report:

Utility Lobby Proposals Are Directed Against Public Interests

By William T. Crisp

Executive Manager and General Counsel
Tarheel Electric Membership Association

THE new administration coming to power in Washington this month is being regarded with powerful, greedy eyes by many of the electric utilities of the nation. As reported in the lead story on page 3 of this issue, these interests are quite boldly proposing that the nation's public power facilities be turned over to them and that electric co-ops be deprived of their right to generate and transmit their own electricity.

This is, to say the least, an ambitious proposal. One might ask why any group would dare to make it. Certainly a look at the profits which the electric companies are steadily making would not warrant the conclusion that the utilities are suffering. It is to the nature, not to the income figures, of electric utilities that one has to look to understand how this group might be expected to advance such a scheme. Electric power companies are profit-motivated monopolies, and nothing satisfies a profit-monopoly like the expansion of its power until it controls all production and all markets. The removal of all competition and the consequent increase in utility profits — even though achieved at the expense of the public interest and years of progress — are rich rewards boldly to be fought for.

Million Dollar Campaign

The American people would do well to ponder long and thoughtfully before allowing such a proposal, directed basically at their own best interests, to be adopted. For many months now the power companies have poured millions of dollars into a nation-wide propaganda campaign aimed at convincing the average citizen that electric utilities, instead of being the profit-monopolies they are, represent free enterprise in the purest form. This campaign has also sought to persuade the people that electric co-ops and public power projects are "socialistic" and therefore alien to the American capitalist system. (Incidentally, the millions which financed their smear campaign came not only from the pockets of private power consumers but from the co-ops themselves, since they purchase much of their energy from these companies.)

Surely the American people will recognize this falsely-called "anti-socialization" crusade for the greedy power grab it really is. Surely they have not forgotten that they themselves, in many instances because the power companies simply refused to do it, found it necessary to join in self-serving cooperatives to bring electricity to their own houses and farms and that this program was fought bitterly by every obstacle the power companies could put up. And surely they remember how, in those regions where government power projects have been built, power company rates have come down, with the consumer getting a break for a change. If the American people have forgotten these things, they have overlooked a development in their history that was and is vital to their welfare.

It is necessary that we scan closely the propaganda that is being lavished upon us concerning this subject. Read, for instance, the story on page 3 which reports on an editorial printed recently in *The State* magazine. Then consider the fact that Bill Sharpe, one of the two editors of this publication, is the former public relations director of Carolina Power and Light Company.

The new administration in the nation's capitol will be highly pressured to yield to the ambitions of these interests. It remains to be seen, however, whether that administration is going to be as easily fooled as the boldness of the utilities indicates it will. An editorial appearing in a January issue of *Electrical World,* the trade publication of the utilities, states that no one knows how the new administration will respond to such proposals, that only time will tell.

It is my opinion, however, that no administration, new or old, will yield to this scheme if the people become sufficiently aroused to fight for their own basic interests.

Co-op Progress Discussed At Raleigh Meeting

Representatives of the Rural Electrification Administration, the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority and the Tarheel Electric Membership Association met in Raleigh on December 8 to review progress made by rural electric cooperatives.

Noting that more than 90 percent of North Carolina's farms are now electrified, John Asher, Northeast Area director for the Rural Electrification Administration, told the group that in the future the federal agency would make fewer services available to the cooperatives. REA has already curtailed its auditing and engineering assistance, except in specific instances in which the co-ops ask for advice.

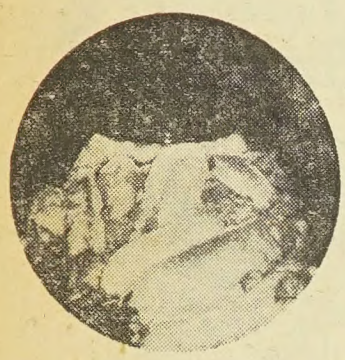
Asher asserted that the co-ops are now in position, both from a financial and operations standpoint, to provide largely for their own needs.

Gwyn B. Price, chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, led the group in a discussion of the condition and problems of each cooperative in the state. Price explained that while his organization, the federal agency and the Tarheel Association have well defined areas of authority, there are many problems which can be best solved by a unified approach.

Asher, William Shertzer and Charles Proffitt represented REA, Price, David Barbour and Walter Fuller the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, and William T. Crisp and Jerry Anderson the Tarheel Association.

"There's always a first time for everything—they're paying me to wear this for advertising purposes."

Infrared Heat Lamps *A Versatile New Tool For Your Farm*



For Dozens of Farm Jobs—Brooding to Thawing, Farmers Find There's Nothing Like a Heat Lamp

ONE OF THE most valuable and versatile members of the farmer's arsenal of tools in his battle for higher production and bigger profits is the simple heat lamp (infrared bulb). And the increasing number of jobs this inexpensive tool does well shames most of the bulky, highly specialized equipment found on most farms.

For one to three dollars, depending on size, the farmer can walk into any hardware store and buy a heat lamp. After that he has a tool that is limited in use only by his imagination—and the number of jobs on his farm which require heat.

The secret of the heat lamp's usefulness lies in the infrared method of heating; instead of heating the air which in turn warms persons or objects, infrared rays travel in all directions, warming whatever body they strike. The air itself is not heated. This principle eliminates the need for expensive, bulky, heat producing apparatus.

It is only natural, therefore, that heat lamps have become popular with swine and poultry farmers for brooding. To brood pigs, for example, it is necessary only to nail together a stout board partition about four or five feet wide and 30 inches high and fasten it across a sheltered corner of the farrowing pen, allowing 12 inches clearance above the floor for the pigs to get under. A 125-watt heat lamp is then hung behind the partition about 30 inches from the floor and a first class pig brooder has been produced *(Carolina Farmer,* January, 1952).

This simple and inexpensive brooder has saved thousands of pigs for the market. It eliminates the two hazards which formerly killed one pig in every five during the first eight weeks after farrowing — crushing and freezing. Because of the partition, the sow cannot get to the small pigs to crush them; the heat prevents them from freezing.

The pig brooder should be started 24 hours before the sow is expected to farrow. She will be attracted by the heat and lie down with her stomach facing the brooder opening. The new-born pigs will seek the heat and enter the protected corner of the pen. The heat lamp can be expected to burn for 5000 hours, contrasting with the ordinary bulb which burns for only 750 hours.

Inexpensive Chick Brooders

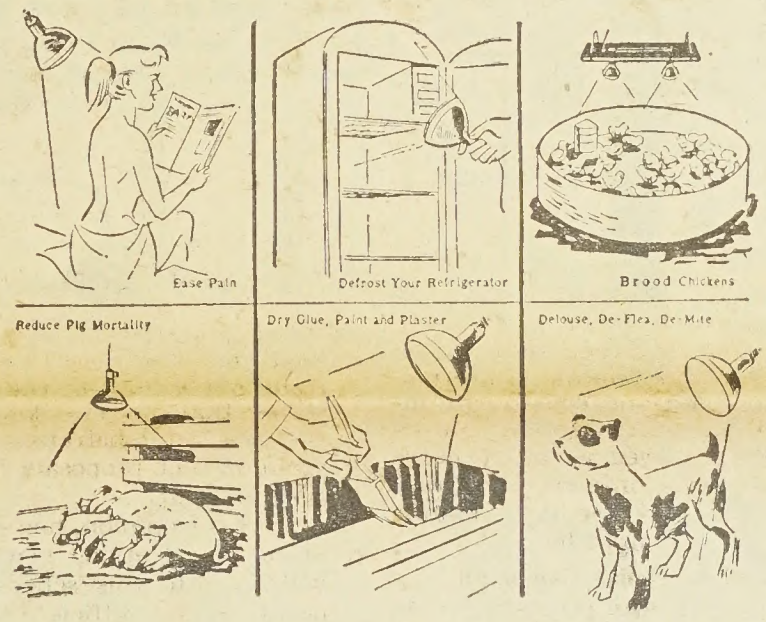
Poultrymen have found that no other chick brooder compares in initial cost with heat lamps. Small barnyard flocks (50 - 100 chicks) can be brooded successfully by hanging a 250-watt heat lamp about 18 inches from the floor and placing a heavy cardboard, tin, or tarpaper baffle around it to eliminate drafts and keep the young chicks close to the lamp. As the chicks grow older and require less heat, the lamp is simply raised.

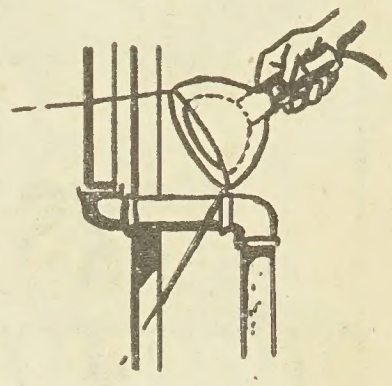
Larger flocks can be brooded by simply using a battery of six or more lamps (see photograph). The rule of thumb is 3-watts of heat per chick. Farmers all over North Carolina called on their rural electric cooperatives for help in constructing such brooders last year. The rush is already on this year and co-ops are reporting that heat lamp chick brooders are fast becoming one of the most popular applications of electricity on the farm.

The use of heat lamps, however, is by no means confined to brooding. Dozens of other jobs on the farm require the quick, intense heat given off by these bulbs. One is the spot heat needed over feeding areas in the poultry house. One or more heat lamps above each flock feeder provides a soothing source of warmth to make chickens more comfortable and induce them to eat more. This practice will sometimes eliminate the need for expensive over-all heating of the laying house, and provide the supplemental lighting needed to make layers eat more during the cooler parts of the night.

Heat lamps have found another valuable application in the dehydration of vegetables, fruits and berries. They are preferred over other types of lamps because their filaments operate at lower temperatures, have less glare and longer life. Specific instructions on procedures used in the dehydrating of fruits and vegetables are given in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 984. Plans for building home-made dehydrators may be secured by writing to this magazine.

Here Are a Few of the Heat Lamp's Many Uses





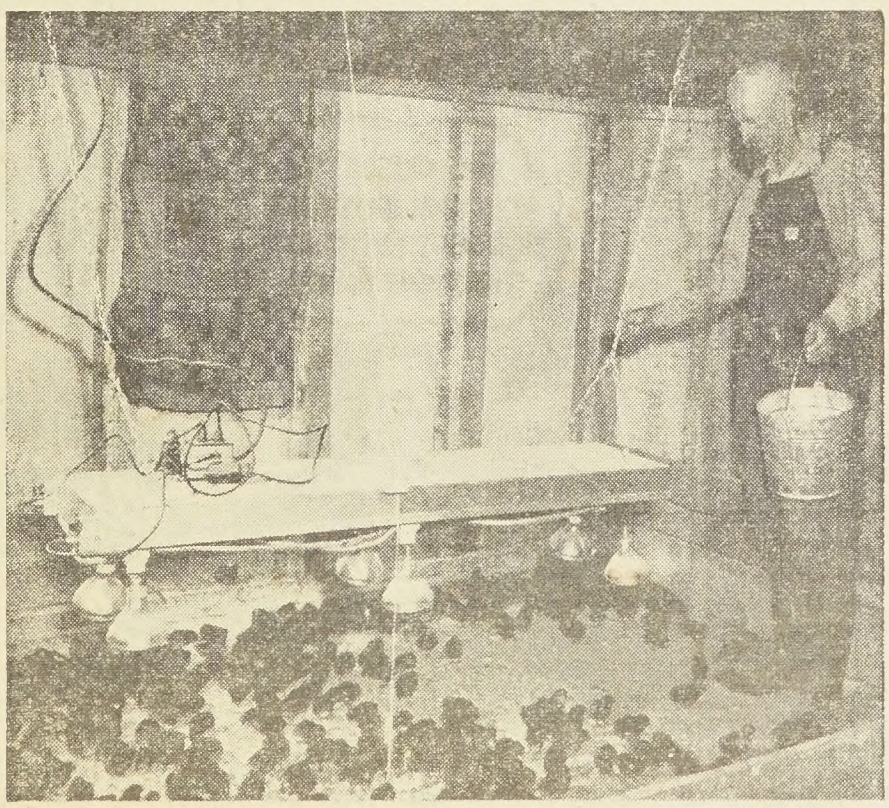
Other Uses

Farmers with cold milkhouses have found that heat lamps can be used to provide spot heat over utensil-cleaning areas. This practice will often eliminate the need for providing a heater for the room. In like manner, the lamp may be used in the farm shop.

Others have discovered that the heat lamp is ideal for warming up tools, machinery parts, car motor and tractor engine block. Carburetor preheating insures quick starts on cold mornings. Frozen water pipes are thawed in a jiffy with heat lamps and the lamps are often used for emergency frost protection of pipes.

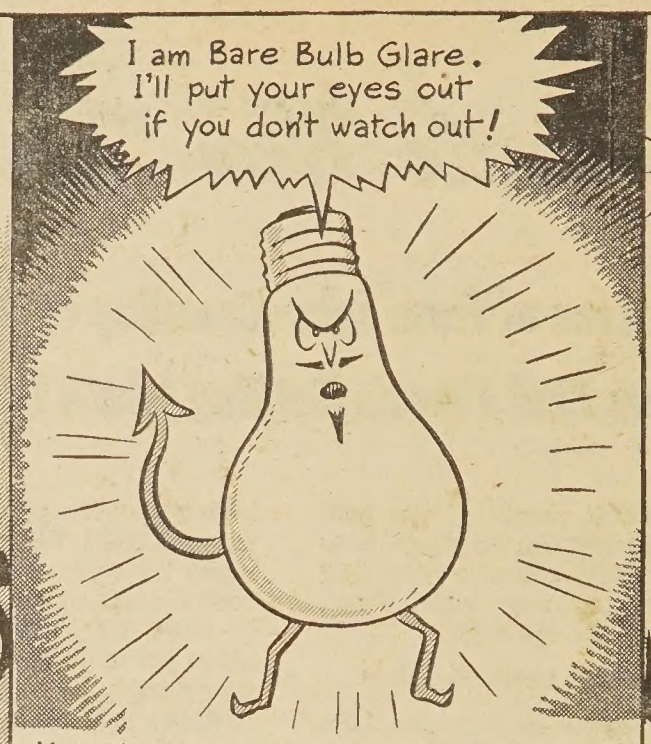
The list of applications is almost endless — treating of inflamed cow udders, non-oil base paint and plaster drying, seed drying, killing bugs in grain, sow preparers (before farrowing).

One word of caution — heat lamps should not be placed so that their rays will be intensely concentrated on paper and other highly inflammable material. Farmers should be particularly careful not to use inflammable litter in chicken and pig brooders which employ heat lamps. For best results, ask your local rural electric cooperative to send a representative to consult with you in the construction of heat lamp apparatus.

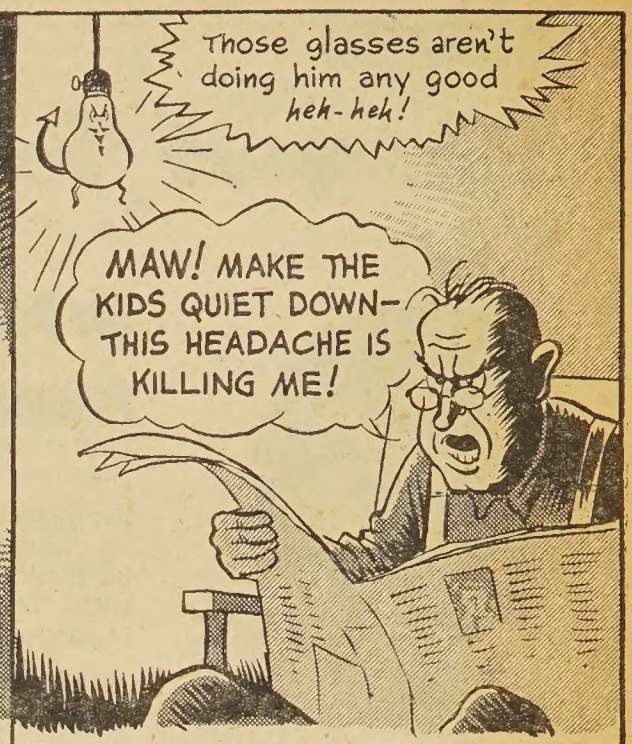


Infrared chick brooders are sweeping the country. This farmer is brooding a flock of 500 with six 250-watt heat lamps. Wooden baffle protects chicks from drafts, keeps them close to heat when young.

Electric HELP FOR HOMEMAKERS



MOST HOMES LET DEMON BARE BULB GO UNTAMED, CAUSE EYESTRAIN, DAMAGE EYESIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN — *AND THAT'S NOT ALL.*



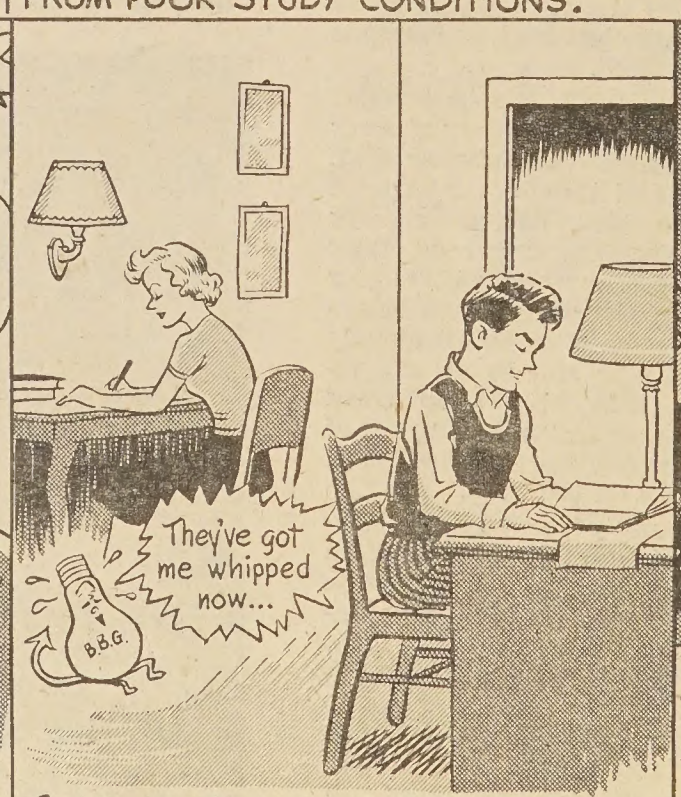
EVEN WHEN YOU HAVE GLASSES, DAMAGE FROM BARE BULB GLARE MEANS EYESTRAIN, HEADACHES, AND A BAD DISPOSITION.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF POOR LIGHT--GLASSES BEFORE HER TIME. HER ONLY HOPE IS GOOD LIGHT AND PLENTY OF IT.

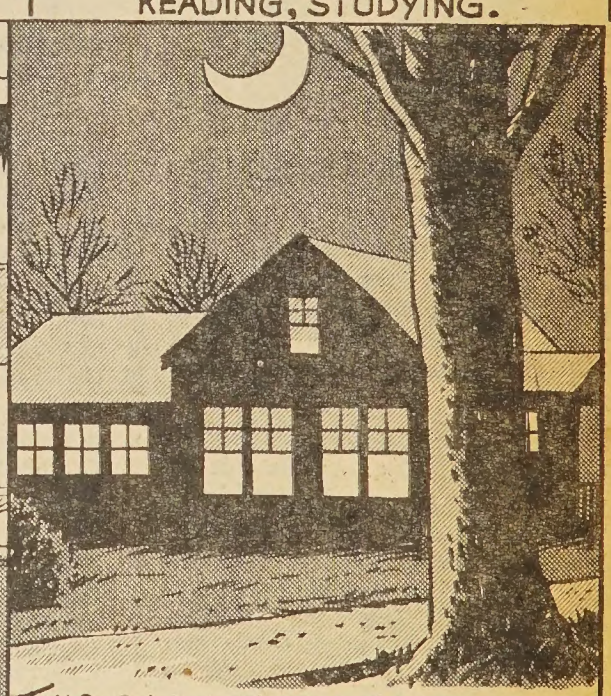
BAD GRADES AND EYE TROUBLES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS MOST OFTEN RESULT FROM POOR STUDY CONDITIONS.

BUT ADAPTERS DO ONLY HALF THE JOB—THE CEILING LIGHT STILL ISN'T GOOD ENOUGH FOR SEWING, READING, STUDYING.

A PORTABLE LAMP CAN BE MOVED EASILY, PUTTING THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF DIFFUSED LIGHT ON THE JOB.

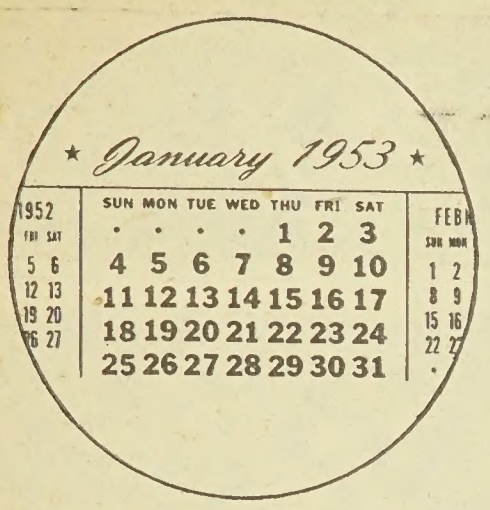


GOOD LIGHTING MEANS BETTER GRADES, BETTER EYESIGHT--- HAPPIER FOLKS. GIVE THEM A CHANCE, GIVE THEM LIGHT.



THIS IS A LIGHT-CONDITIONED HOME— *NO BARE BULB GLARE HERE.* YOUR REA CO-OPERATIVE CAN TELL YOU WHERE YOU CAN GET THE NEEDED LAMPS AND FIXTURES. DON'T PUT IT OFF ANOTHER DAY.

Courtesy of Ark. REA News



A Good Time To Clear The Air

Various Critics and Opponents of Rural Electric Cooperatives Have Had Some Pretty Rough Things To Say About Your Business. Below, You'll Find Some of the Charges You Heard During 1952—Along With Facts To Help You If You Hear Them Again.

The Charge

Rural electric cooperatives are subsidized by the government.

The Facts

Rural electric cooperatives are in no way subsidized by the government or anyone else. They are business corporations, chartered to do business within the state in which they operate. They borrow money from the Rural Elctrification Administration for construction and other purposes and repay it with interest. REA holds a mortgage on the lines as security until the loans are paid off. All operating expenses and payments on principal and interest are met with the money members pay for electric service.

The Charge

Electric Co-op rates are higher than private utility rates.

The Facts

In North Carolina, there are 32 rural electric cooperatives. Each is a seperate business enterprise and each has its own rates. The rate is determined by a number of factors, such as the density of the members, wholesale power rates, industry served, etc. There are 78 other private companies, municipalities, and public institutions serving rural people in the state. Their rates also vary according to local conditions. Some of the co-ops have lower rates than most of the other individual companies; some have slightly higher rates. In the co-ops, however, the member pays only the cost of service—if he pays more, the difference will eventually be returned to him, either in the form of a cash rebate, lower rates, or other goods and services.

The Charge

The "preference clause" is unfair to private utilities.

The Facts

The principle of the co-called "preference clause" has been upheld by court after court. That principle is simply that when the government generates electric power at its multi-purpose dams, non-profit groups such as electric cooperatives and municipalities should have preference in buying it at wholesale rates. This realistic view has been taken because the power is generated at public expense and the benefit of it, whenever possible, should be given back to the public. When private utility companies buy such power, they resell it to the public at a profit to themselves.

The Charge

Electric Co-ops should pay property taxes.

The Facts

Rural electric cooperatives are designated as public agencies by the North Carolina Rural Electrification Act, and as such are not subject to property taxes. In taking this action, the legislature simply extended to farmers a privilege long enjoyed by city people. Many towns in North Carolina own their own light and power facilities and do not pay property taxes on them. They also own other tax-free utilities, such as water systems; they own tax-free property, such as town halls and courthouses. These facilities are operated to render a service, not to make a profit. This is also the basis on which the rural electric cooperatives operate for their rural members. Farmers are not seeking to "evade" the payment of any just tax on their electric systems; but they do demand their right to the same privileges enjoyed by others.

The Charge

Electric Co-ops are "dominated" by REA.

The Facts

So long as they remain solvent and carry out an area coverage program, the co-operatives operate entirely on their own. REA has no recourse against co-ops except foreclosure of the mortgage and this has never been done. REA has, in the past, offered technical, auditing, and other services to the cooperatives. These services were designed, first, to aid the co-ops, and, second, to insure successful operation which would protect the government's mortgage. In 1952, REA sharply curtailed these services because the growth and experience of the co-ops made many of them unnecessary. Co-op decisions are made locally, by the manager and board of directors.

The Charge

Co-ops are "socialistic."

The Facts

This is perhaps the most ridiculous charge of our generation. Co-operatives are an established part of the American free enterprise system. They are not regarded by their members as being "movements" or a "way of life." They are simply a method of doing business—a method by which the individual can strengthen his competitive position in our economy. Most of the newspapers and magazines who spread the "socialism" smear are themselves members of the Associated Press, a cooperative news gathering service. Many businessmen who rage against co-operatives hold mutual insurance policies, or ship by Railway Express, another cooperative. Cooperatives are owned and controlled by individuals, just as any other business. The only difference is they are operated to render a service, not to make a profit.

The Charge

Electric Co-ops are "public power projects."

The Facts

Rural electric cooperatives are local business enterprises, owned and controlled by the people they serve. They are not owned by any federal, state or local government. On the other hand, public power projects are owned and controlled by some form of government. TVA, for example, is owned by the Federal government—so is the Buggs Island Dam and other such projects. Municipal power companies, such as the ones serving High Point and some 60 other North Carolina towns, are owned by the city. These systems are true public power projects. It is true that in many instances rural electric cooperatives have interests which are closely identified with public power; for example, co-ops in the eastern part of our state are vitally interested in getting their share of power generated at the government's Buggs Island Dam—a public power project.

The Charge

Electric Co-op managers are selected by the government.

The Facts

This charge is utterly false. Co-op managers are selected by the boards of directors of each cooperative, who in turn are elected by the members at their annual meeting. The directors may choose anyone they wish, subject only to approval by REA. Only in rare instances has REA refused to agree with the choice of the board. In many cases, the manager is a local man whom the members have known and worked with for years. Other personnel for each co-op is selected by the manager.

North Carolina Homemakers' Page

"One-Trip" Bedmaking

Saves 100 Hours Per Year

A SPEEDY new method of bedmaking promises to save homemakers countless hours of drudgery. It permits the housewife to zip through her bedmaking chores in about one-third the usual time and with one-third the usual effort.

Home economists who have experimented with the "one-trip" method over the past three years state that it cuts down bedmaking time to less than three minutes per bed. This compares with an average of about nine minutes using the ordinary haphazard method.

One home economist who makes three beds daily in her own home has saved more than 100 bedmaking hours in the past year with the "one-trip" technique, on the basis of six minutes saved per bed per day.

A fresh clean bed at the end of a tiring day is a welcome little luxury that's a cinch to provide, according to the National Cotton Council. A combination of the "one-trip" bedmaking method and of washing and ironing shortcuts in the home laundry makes the job easier than ever before.

THE trouble is, say home economists, that too many women don't go about bedmaking the right way. One day a housewife will fritter away precious time creating a work of art—walking around and around the bed and fussing with it until everything is just so. Next day, behind schedule, she just chucks the covers in the general direction of the bed, makes a hasty tuck or two and produces a hodge-podge that murders sleep.

This bedmaking technique involves doing the same things you've always done, but doing them in a more efficient sequence so as to eliminate wasteful motions and needlessly retracing steps. At each position around the bed you perform as many operations as possible before moving on to the next position. You move just once around the bed and back, rather than three or four times.

FIRST OFF, stack the bedding on a chair placed near the center of one side of the bed. Put the pillows at the bottom, followed by the bedspread, blankets and with the sheets on top, so that each item will come off the pile in its proper sequence. Then:

1. Standing next to the chair, at the center of one side of the bed, throw bottom sheet across the bed. It will take a little experience to get it centered properly, with the crease running down the middle of the bed. This little trick will help; throw the sheet so that one corner catches the far corner of the mattress at the foot of the bed first, then draw the sheet up toward the head. Next, throw top sheet the same way.

The basic idea of one-trip bedmaking is to start by throwing both sheets and the blanket in place and then to perform all tucking operations in one systematic trip around the bed. This speedy new bedmaking system makes it possible to enjoy fresh clean sheets twice a week—a practice home economists recommend for refreshing sleep.

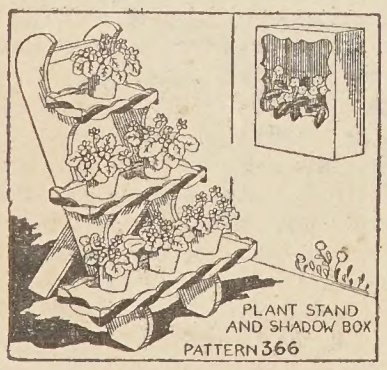
Have the wide hem toward the head, with the smooth side of the hem facing down. Allow for about 12 inches to be turned back later over the blanket to make the fold. Now, still standing in the original position, throw the blanket across the bed.

2. Step over to the corner at the head of the bed. Fold top sheet back over the blanket, making the fold as far across the bed as you can reach, but don't tuck it in. Tuck bottom sheet under mattress at the head, miter the corner and tuck in sheet as far as you can reach down the side of the bed. Now tuck in the top sheet and blanket, including the fold, as far as you can reach down the side of the bed. (If, as some people do, you prefer to leave the covers untucked, merely straighten the blanket hanging over the side.) All these operations can be performed while standing in one spot near the head of the bed.

3. Walk around to the head of the bed on the opposite side—straighten out any wrinkles as you go by the foot and repeat the operation: finish the top sheet fold and let it hang loose momentarily, tuck in and miter the bottom sheet, tuck in the fold, top sheet and blanket. (At this point the bedding is anchored at the head of the bed, and the fold is completed. From here on, you merely tuck in sheets and blanket

(*Continued on Page 12*)

Terraced Stand For House Plants



This terraced plant stand has a scalloped shelf edging painted in a twisted rope design. The shadow box holds three flower pots; and may be used attractively for various purposes. A coping saw or jig saw will be needed; or take pattern to nearest woodworker to be cut out. Pattern 366 is 25c.

To order, send remittance to: Workshop Pattern Service, The Carolina Farmer, Redford Hills, New York.

Zippers Containing Copper-Aluminum Can Cause Damage to Cottons

Complaints received for two years by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics concerning serious fabric damage to cotton dresses when the garments are ironed finally have been traced to electrolytic action set up when copper and aluminum are present in parts of zipper fasteners used in the articles.

Details of the investigation conducted in the Bureau's laboratories were reported by Dr. Verda McLendon, research chemist working on chemical changes in fabrics, at the recent Sixth National Home Laundry Conference in New York, under the sponsorship of the American Home Laundry Manufacturer's Association.

In disclosing the government laboratory findings, Doctor McLendon asserted that the Bureau had received many complaints and that the fabric in the garments studied often was so badly damaged that it disintegrated when touched. No damage was observed until the fabric was heated in ironing.

Doctor McLendon's study revealed that the damage was caused when the two metals were present in parts of the same zipper and the fastener was left in contact with dampened cotton fabric containing an electrolyte for some time before pressing.

"Under these conditions all substances necessary to produce a simple electrochemical cell are present," she said. "Apparently the small amount of acid formed in such a cell causes the damage to the fabric. Most cotton dresses dampened for ironing contain some electrolyte, from minerals present in hard water, from finishing materials left on the zipper or cloth, from detergents not removed by rinsing or from the sodium chloride present in many liquid starches."

Be Safe Rather Than Sorry

According to the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois, most home accidents can be prevented if each family member adopts certain home safety habits:

1. Provide handrail on stairs, especially basement stairs. You might want to consider two handrails for basement steps.
2. Stairs with wide treads and not too steep steps.
3. Steps kept in repair.
4. No uneven steps.
5. Well lighted steps.
6. No hurry or carelessness when coming down or going up stairs.
7. Do not run down stairs in stocking feet.

The Farmer's Daughter Cleans House

By Becky Rivers

Now that the holiday haze is cleared, the tree undressed, the ornaments packed away for another season, the time is ripe to give your room a good, thorough cleaning. A mid-school year cleaning will help you keep things in order until the months roll around to spring cleaning time.

I imagine that the most badly disorganized spot in your room is the closet. It seems to have a notorious way of arriving at such a state—it's just too easy to stick boxes away from sight, slam the door, and hope everything won't fall down when the door is opened again. (Reminds one of Fibber McGee's closetitis!)

Begin your cleaning by pulling forth everything in the closet. Give the floor a good cleaning, dust the shelves and recover them with fresh, pretty paper, and give the dress rods a scrubbing. Then stand back and study the problem of space organization. You're the lucky one if you possess some of those wonderful new closet accessories. If you're among the not-so-lucky ones, a few yards of plastic, a few stitches on the machine, and you can make shoe holders, glove bag, and hat covers, if you keep these articles on your closet shelves. Make them all the same color, to harmonize with the paper cover on your closet shelves, and you'll have a pretty, as well as a practical, closet. These covers, by keeping dust from the items they contain, will mean longer lives for your pretty accessories.

Now is a good time to throw away those empty boxes you've stored for years in the closet—and think of the space they've

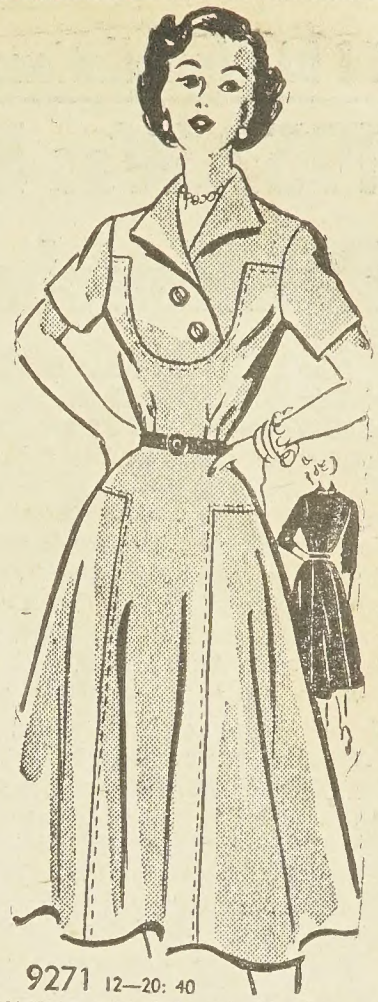
(*Continued on Page 10*)

Send thirty-five cents (in coins) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, 222, Pattern Dept., 232 W. 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

R9196 34—48

SLENDERIZING! And so new; You'll love this dress with its long paneled front, princess-style back. That top is special too—cleverly calculated to slim your neckline, flatter your face and give you that new big-effect. Lovely dress for smart prints!

Pattern 9196: Women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 3⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

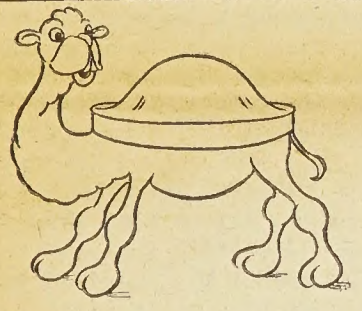


9271 12—20: 40

DESIGNED FOR YOU, girl-with-a-job or girl-at home! Take a tip from the fashion pages—choose a casual with deep yoke, paneled hipline; Yours for immediate sewing in rayon, checked cotton, or sheer wool! Send now, sew now—have it for busy days ahead!

Pattern 9271: Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40. Size 16 takes 3⅞ yards 39-inch fabric.

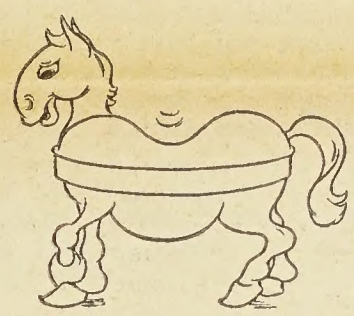
EIGHT POSSIBLE CAUSES OF CAKE FAILURE



HUMPED CAKES

To guard against **humped** cakes:

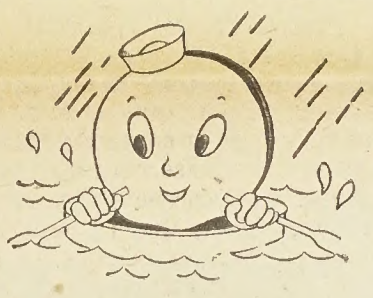
1. Be careful not to use too much flour.
2. Don't have the oven hotter than required temperature when starting to bake eake.



FALLEN CAKES

What causes **fallen** cakes? Again there are four possible reasons:

1. Too much shortening.
2. Too much soda or baking powder.
3. Too much sugar.
4. Cake may have been baked too slowly.



SOGGY CAKES

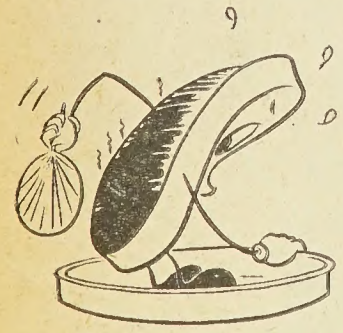
If you have a **soggy** cake, ask yourself:

1. Did I remove eake from pan within 5 minutes after taking it from the oven? If not, it probably "steamed" too much while cooling.
2. Did I bake it too slowly, at too low a temperature or too short a time?

UNDERSIZED CAKES

There are four possible reasons for **undersized** cakes:

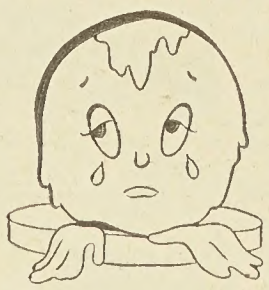
1. Perhaps too little baking powder was used.
2. Too-hot oven.
3. Cake was over-mixed.
4. Cake was baked in too large a pan.



BLACK-BOTTOM CAKES

If you have **black bottom** cakes, you've probably got pan trouble:

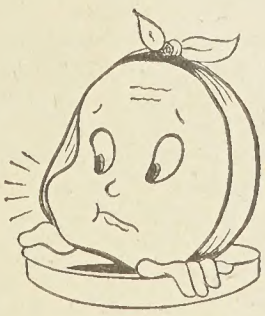
1. A dark-colored pan will absorb more heat than a light-colored one and will give a dark, thick bottom crust.
2. A warped or battered pan produces an uneven spotted browning on the bottom.
3. A cake pan that's too deep for the amount of batter will prevent the top of the eake from browning as mueh as the bottom.



RUNNING CAKES

You can blame **running** cakes on too much of just about everything but oven heat:

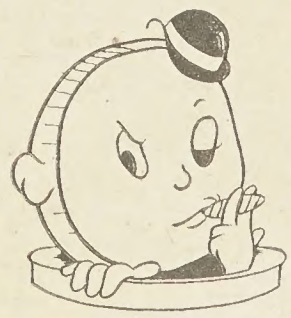
1. Too much batter, or levening or sugar.
2. Oven wasn't up to the temperature the recipe called for.



UNEVEN CAKES

Uneven cakes are usually due to some lack of uniformity.

1. Uneven oven heat.
2. Uneven oven.
3. Uneven pan.
4. Batter too stiff and spread unevenly in the pan.



TOUGH CAKES

The "black sheep of the cake family," as Mrs. Julia Kiene, director of the Westinghouse Home Economics Institute, describes a **tough** cake, gets that way for any one of these reasons:

1. Too **little** shortening or sugar.
2. Too **much** flour.
3. Too hot an oven causing eake to overbake.

(Photos by Westinghouse.)

18 Dial Installations

1952 Was Best Year Yet For REA Telephone Loan Program

The rural telephone program of the Rural Electrification Administration in 1952 resulted in large-scale construction for the first time since it was authorized in October, 1949. The electrification program of the agency continued to make substantial progress, according to year-end figures released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REA in 1952 approved telephone loans almost equal in amount to the combined total for the two previous years of the program. Total approved loans were $54 million at the end of 1951. They are now nearly $106 million. All REA loans bear two percent interest.

During 1952, many REA telephone borrowers completed the long period of signup of subscribers, engineering design, and construction, and placed into operation 18 of the 20 automatic dial systems now in service. Since the middle of November, an average of more than one new REA-financed system per week has gone into service. Already, new REA-financed dial telephones are in service in more than one-fourth of the states; Virginia, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Georgia, Texas, West Virginia, and New Mexico. Texas and Iowa lead with three systems in service. The third cutover (to dial service) in South Carolina is scheduled for the next few weeks. Other states are being added to the list rapidly.

Electrification progress was about the same during 1952 as during 1951. REA electrification loans, for example, totaled $182 million in 1952 compared with $173 million in 1951. There was a decline in miles of line newly placed in service, from 88,000 in 1951 to 63,000 in 1952; and in consumers added during the year, from 244,000 to 217,000. Most of the borrowers have found it necessary, however, to make system improvements (new substations, larger wires and larger individual transformers) in order to provide dependable service both now and for the future expansion they are committed to make.

Use of power continued to increase. The total amount of electricity handled by REA-financed power systems in 1952 was 13½ billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of more than 2 billion kwh over 1951. This was slightly greater than the 1951 increase over 1950. The total amount of revenues of the electric borrowers increased from $285 million in 1951 to $325 million in 1952.

Payments of principal and interest on the REA electrification loans reached a cumulative total of about $394 million. Repayments of principal ahead of schedule increased by about $11 million during the year, to $52 million.

Payments overdue 30 days or more amounted to about one-fifth of one percent of the amount due, the lowest ratio yet recorded.

Sweet Potato Champs!

SWEET POTATO MATHEMATICS—Two North Carolina boys show New York City Audience what makes sweet potatoes good. Bobby Smith, left, and Clarence Chappell, Jr., both of Belvidere, N. C., demonstrate their farming skill in session at National Junior Vegetable Growers Association convention. Young Smith was one of 10 youths in the southern region to win a $100 share in the A & P Food Stores Scholarship Fund for prize garden work. Their demonstration (above) was coached by Claude Ruiter, assistant county agent of Hertford, N. C.

The Farmer's Daughter Cleans House

(*Continued from Page 9*)

been occupying. Too, you might give away some of those clothes that no longer fit but just seem to have a stationary spot on the dress rack.

When you have your clothes back on the rack, space them according to size; hang your blouses together at the front of the closet, then your skirts, next your dresses, coats and jackets. Your evening dresses should be hung behind the coats — and they should be well protected by a good covering.

Be sure you hang your suit jackets so that the coat hangers aren't punching holes in them. Wooden hangers are preferable for coats, jackets, and woolen dresses. On the subject of coat hangers, now's the time to be sure you aren't using rusty ones. For those special dressy dresses, why don't you invest in a few pretty satin-padded hangers — they're quite inexpensive—or, better yet, why not pad some yourself?

After your closet has a new face, do an uplifting job on your dresser drawers. For harmony, cover them with the same paper you used in the closet. Organize your drawer space so that you find what you want in a minute.

And now that your room is all clean for the beginning of the New Year, keep it that way.

Boys! Girls Men! Women
HERE ARE PRIZES FOR YOU
PRIZE TYPEWRITER
YOURS FOR SELLING ONLY 50 PKTS OF SEED
We will pay total of $10 for Best, Neatest, Nicest composed letters written on this machine and sent to us by JULY 1, 1953.
*SUPPLY LIMITED—all watches are offered subject to our ability to get delivery from the manufacturers.
*WRIST WATCHES
For Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Guaranteed by nationally known manufacturers. Reliable. YOURS FOR SELLING TWO 50-PKT ORDERS OF GARDEN SPOT SEEDS
ELECTRIC BOUDOIR LAMP
Decorative China base, 8" pleated parchment shade, colorfully designed with colored cord and tassel. Sell only 50 pkts. Garden Spot Seeds for 1 Lamp; 2-50 pkt. orders for 2 Lamps.
BRACELET & LOCKET
Artistic flower design on bath., 15 inch loc. ket chain, modern expansion bracelet. Highly polished 14K electroplate. BOTH yours for selling 2-50 pkt. orders Garden Spot Seeds.
EASY TO PLAY
Jr. Cowboy UKULELE
Complete with instruction book.
Sell only 50 Packets of GARDEN SPOT SEEDS
SELL ONLY 50 PKTS. OF SEED
FISHING OUTFIT
Steel Rod, sturdy 50-yd. cap. reel, medium weight spool, tested line, 6 hooks, 2 lead sinkers, attractive cork float, metal lure.
Exquisite DINNER SET
Twenty-three pieces of colorful Gothamware. All pieces as illustrated. Sell only two orders of Seeds.
*POCKET WATCH For Men
Dependable and Faithful companion. Pull-out pendant set (*Supply Limited) SELL 50 PACKETS OF GARDEN SPOT SEEDS.
COWBOY GUITAR
The popular type that's cowboy illustrated, complete with instructions. Yours for selling 50 pkts. Garden Spot Seeds, plus $1.00 cash.
THIS BOOK YOURS AS A...
REWARD
FOR ANSWERING THIS AD
Big 64 page Date Book . . . a continuing record with spaces for every day in the year, plus vital information, statistics, etc., helpful for use in school, office or home. Will be sent along with the seeds.
DAILY DATE BOOK For Every Day of Any Year
OUR 46 th YEAR
LANCASTER COUNTY SEED COMPANY
Station 351, Paradise, Penna.
Please send me 50 packets (one order) of Garden Spot Seeds to sell at 10c a pkt. for a fine prize. I will sell and pay for seeds in 30 days. Include the Free Daily Date Book,
Check here ☐ for 100 packets if you want to sell for a "2-order" premium.
NAME
POST OFFICE STATE
STREET OR R.F.D. BOX
PRINT YOUR NAME PLAINLY BELOW
Save 1 cent by filling in, pasting and mailing this coupon on a 2c Post Card TODAY.

"Due to unforseen circumstances, we have had to cancel our Toppy box top contest."

Taking the Bugs Out Of "The Bugs in Buggs Island"

(*Continued From Page 3*)

cover operating expenses and to pay off the original principal . . . at the rate of return shown above, it would take 150 years to pay Buggs Island out."

William T. Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, challenged the accuracy of the "little figuring." In a letter to the magazine, Crisp pointed out that the cost increase had been due to inflation, extension of the scope of the project and engineering modifications.

". . . The method by which you arrived at the 150 years figure," Crisp wrote, "is obvious. You simply divided $600,000 into $90,000,000 and got 150. It does not take a bookkeeper to detect the obvious mistake which you thereby made: you made no allowance whatever for a progressive decrease in the amount of interest payments and a progressive increase in the amount of principal payments.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the facts, I requested an auditor to find out how long it would take — using your own figures, not the government's—to pay the project out. The answer: less than 61 years. I invite you to have your own auditors check this finding.

"The above does not take into account any of the economic benefits which, in addition to power production, derive from this project. For that reason, I am submitting to you below the figures covering all annual benefits as estimated conservatively by the Army Corps of Engineers:

"Power Sales	$4,993,000
Flood Control Benefits	760,000
Fish, Wildlife, Land Rentals, and Timber Sales	138,000
Total Annual Benefits	$5,891,000"

"I need not add that these figures demonstrate that this project will pay itself out, not in 150 years, but in less than 50. I should add, however, that the foregoing figures do not reflect one fact that makes your editorial even more misleading: Buggs Island has immeasurably increased both the economic value and the technical feasibility of the construction of a hydro-dam at Roanoke Rapids—a fact to which the ardent court battle being waged by the Virginia Electric Power Company readily attests.

"I should like to emphasize that the primary reason electric cooperatives, along with some 60 North Carolina municipalities, are interested in Buggs Island, is that such power projects offer an additional source from which they may purchase power, a source which, I hasten to say, tends to make all power sales in this area cheaper for the public to which it eventually is distributed."

Crisp asked that *The State* readers be informed of any error the magazine might find in rechecking its figures. As this is written, the recheck is evidently still in progress.

Utilities Set for Power Grab

(*Continued From Page 3*)

is the first time they have been lumped into a sweeping lobbying program which seeks to push all of them through Congress.

"Preference Clause" Attack

The so-called "preference clause" has been under attack by NAEC for years, even though court after court has upheld its principle. The basis of the "preference clause" is that non-profit groups, such as electric co-ops and municipal power systems, should have first call on power generated at public expense at government dams, and that private companies, which would resell such power for their own profit, should have only secondary consideration.

Jolly also commented on the NAEC attack on the use of REA funds by rural electric cooperatives for the construction of steam and hydro generating plants, noting that two North Carolina cooperatives, French Broad at Marshall and Blue Ridge at Lenoir, have permits from the Federal Power Commission to make surveys of possible hydro sites and that an association of cooperatives in Eastern Carolina are weighing the possibility of constructing a steam plant and building transmission lines.

In a letter to the editor of the *Greensboro Daily News,* William T. Crisp, executive manager of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, noted that "only a very small percentage of the power distributed by electric cooperatives in North Carolina is purchased from sources other than the private power companies themselves. This fact goes a long way toward explaining why the utilities oppose continuation of the right of cooperatives to generate their own power or to purchase it directly from public power facilities."

Crisp also pointed out that by their very nature, virtually all electric power businesses are monopolistic and that the private power companies are profit-motivated. "This is a fact," Crisp said, "that no one condemns in our free enterprise system. But these two characteristics in combination—monopoly and profit motive—require that all issues affecting this industry be examined carefully in the light of the interest of the public at large."

JOHNSON COTTON COMPANY

DUNN, N. C.

And Affiliated Stores Located At

CLARKTON, FAIRMONT, FAYETTEVILLE, GOLDSBORO, LOUISBURG, LUMBERTON, RAEFORD, ROXBORO, SANFORD, SILER CITY, SMITHFIELD, WALLACE, WENDELL, WILSON, CONWAY, S. C., LAKE CITY, S. C.

Your CROSLEY Dealer

CROSLEY
Better Products for Happier Living

Complete Farm and Home Supplies

"Cash If You Have It—Credit If You Need It"

Buy, Sell, Swap or Borrow Through The

RURAL EXCHANGE

Salesmen and Agents

MANGOLD LIGHTNING Protection Company, Burlington, Iowa, Manufacturers of pure copper cable and fixtures. Salesmen and agents write now for exclusive territory.

Old Letters Wanted

CHECK YOUR attic! I pay highest prices for old letters with postmarks, envelopes with stamps written before 1880. Free appraisals without obligation. Bruce Ball, 234 Alesio, Coral Gables, Florida.

Of Interest To Women

LADIES, 32 gorgeous assorted Everyday Cards with envelopes. $1 postpaid. Birthday, get well, wedding, baby birth, others. Barbara, Box 65, Elmsford 12, New York.

STAINLESS STEEL. 18-8 VAPOR-SEAL. One quart sauce pans, $6.50; two quarts, $7.50; 3½, $8.89; Four, $10.50; Six $13.50. Percolators, $13.50. Pressure cookers. Roasters. Skillets. Major Company, 71 Milford, Springfield, Miss.

Raise Mink

MINK RAISING Information and pen plans free. Complete. Almost all types. Unconditionally guaranteed. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, EE, Wisconsin.

Bargain Items

ANY ITEM 98c. 12 Ball Pens, 6 Plastic Aprons. 125- double-edge blades. 50 assorted comic books. 4 flashlights with batteries. Lutzker, 871 East 170th St., New York 59, New York.

Hay

HAY FOR SALE. Quality guaranteed. Carloads bright alfalfa, clover, timothy. Kopff Hay Co., Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Ginseng and Goldenseal

FREE — how to grow — where to sell your crop. Also seed and plants. Ginseng Gardens, Box 861, Asheville, N. C.

Rural Exchange Rates

For Co-op Members

5 Cents Per Word

Minimum Ad—$1.00

Send Payment With Ad To:

THE CAROLINA FARMER

Box 2854

Raleigh, N. C.

Steers finished on grass alone are practical and profitable in North Carolina, according to State College specialists.

During 1950 and 1951, reports were received in North Carolina of vegetable injury by weevils, the weevils were introduced from South America.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1922, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE CAROLINA FARMER published monthly at Raleigh, North Carolina and Montgomery, Alabama, for October, 1952.

1. The name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.; Editor: Jerry L. Anderson, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.

2. The owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and addresses, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Tarheel Electric Membership Association, 912 Commercial Bldg., Raleigh, (an incorporated, non-profit association.)

3. The known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

Jerry L. Anderson, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Sept., 1952.

(My commission expires Jan. 9, 1954)

Thelma W. Reynolds.

Robert S. Allen

(*Continued from Page 2*)

The sumptuous Smith luncheon also witnessed a violet attack on REA-financed co-ops.

This was put on R. K. Lane, head of the Public Service Company of Oklahoma.

Lane, whose vehemence was so extreme as to startle even some of the NAEC gentry, hurled the amazing accusation that the real aim of newly-formed generation and transmission co-ops is to destroy the utility industry.

"The present threat to the existence of our companies and our systems," thundered Lane, "is the construction of steam plants by the super-co-ops from funds authorized by Congress to the REA for the purpose of extending electric service to farms which are not receiving central station service. These steam generating plants, built by rural super-co-operatives, are unregulated by any regulatory authority, and if continued uncontrolled, will extend and eventually destroy the privately financed utility industry."

Lane singled out for special attack the Western Farmers' Electric Cooperative, which is building a 30,000-kw steam plant near Anadarko, Okla. He blasted this project with his wildest distortion.

"The farmers of Oklahoma," shouted the raging utility mogul, "are beginning to wake up to the fact that all the stories about the glories of public power are not true. Many of the farmers would like to cancel their contracts and contract instead with the electric companies."

Then, as if to reassure himself that there just is not such animal, Lane vigorously argued that the "power trust" is a myth. He repeated that a number of times. But unfortunately for Lane this strenuous effort was in vain.

Later, lobbyist Smith boasted that NAEC was organized by 50 leading utilities in 1947 for the express purpose of fighting "public power encroachment."

Wanted . . .

RED CEDAR

•

Timber
Logs
Lumber
Stumpage

•

We Pay Highest Cash Prices at Cars

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

75 Co-op Officials To Represent State At NRECA Convention

Some 75 electric co-op directors and managers from North Carolina are scheduled to attend the annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association meeting in San Francisco on January 26-29.

Some of the delegates will drive or fly to the convention, but most of them will make the trip on a special excursion train which will carry co-op leaders from throughout the Southeastern United States.

There are 10,000 fewer telephones on North Carolina farms now than there were in 1920.

Caldwell Appointed To Advisory Board

Latest developments on the farm front in the new incoming administration include appointment of a Farm Policy Advisory Board and a new Undersecretary of Agriculture.

President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed a 14-man board of businessmen, bankers and professors to help plan the new administration's farm program on Dec. 28.

Most familiar to cooperative people is the name of board member, Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C., who is master of the North Carolina State Grange and head of the state Council of Cooperatives.

One-Trip Bedmaking

(*Continued From Page 8*)

together as you move back around the bed.)

4. Tuck down to the foot of the bed, tucking in sheets and blanket simultaneously. Miter the corner. Tuck in the foot.

5. Miter the final corner and tuck back up the side of the bed. When you finish tucking, presto —you are standing at the same point from which you started, next to the chair.

6. Pick up the spread and throw it in place across the bed. Arrange the fold, place the pillow on the fold and pull the spread over the pillow. In time, even with a double bed, you can learn to flip the spread evenly over the pillow and finish the job all from one side.

Put it anywhere!

The FRIGIDAIRE Filtra-matic DRYER

needs no extra plumbing, outside venting or duct work!

Dries clothes fast, safe, sunshine-sweet, electrically

Here, at last, is a brand new workless way to dry *all* your clothes! Without back-breaking lifting or bending . . . without tugs of war with tangled clotheslines . . . without worrying about rain, snow, cold or soot. Yes, the new Frigidaire Filtra-matic puts a permanent end to all that—besides doing its wonderful work *anywhere* you want to put it—kitchen, utility room, basement, upstairs or down.

The Filtra-matic Dryer won't throw off blasts of hot air or excessive humidity to steam up windows and streak walls. Won't throw lint into the air to drift all over the house. The exclusive Filtrator traps all lint and excess moisture automatically. Furthermore, *this* dryer needs no costly outside vents, ducts or plumbing. And it's the *only* dryer made with rustproof Lifetime porcelain-finished cabinet and drum, a feature that prolongs the dryer's life, and cuts wear and tear on clothes. Yes, the Frigidaire Filtra-matic gives you the perfect way to dry your clothes without a speck of work or worry.

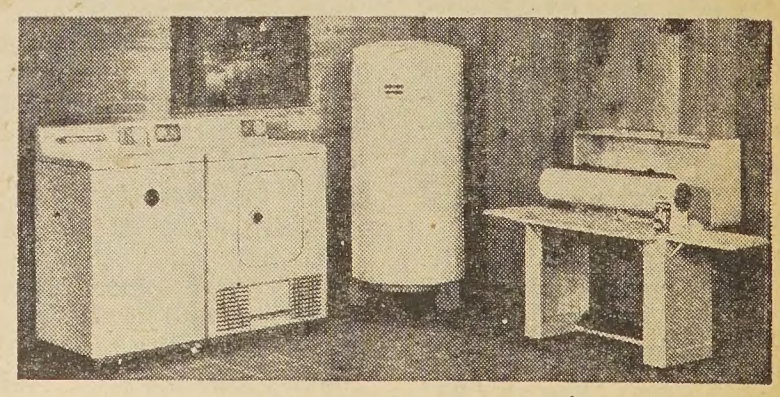
FRIGIDAIRE

Home Appliances

Built and backed by General Motors

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Automatic Washer • Filtra-matic Clothes Dryer • Electric Ironer • Food Freezers • Electric Water Heaters Electric Dehumidifier • Air Conditioners

Visit your Frigidaire Dealer's Showroom. There's a Frigidaire Dealer near you. See him next time you're in town. Or write Dept. 9, Frigidaire Division of General Motors, Dayton 1, Ohio.



Determine now that some day you'll own a complete Frigidaire Leisure Laundry! Sparkling clean washes come out of your Frigidaire Washer—are dried sunshine-sweet in your Frigidaire Filtra-matic Dryer—ironed jiffy-quick on your Frigidaire Ironer. And your Frigidaire Electric Water Heater automatically furnishes all the hot water you need!

This Frigidaire Leisure Laundry can be yours so easily—*if you start planning now!*